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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
WEEK)
Contains two Weeks' News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12
per annum.

No. 17,082.

號五十月二年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

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SCOTCH WHISKY.

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 614.

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE THE BRANCHES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000,
Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000,
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
II—Five Funds..... 3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,507,530
Sinking Fund Account..... 129,230
\$23,970,367.
Revenues Five Branch..... \$2,381,456
Life and Annuity..... 2,141,593
Branches..... 2,141,593
Revenues Marine Department..... 337,239
Other Receipts..... 478,940
\$5,339,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Branches.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY.
LIMITED
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
VISITORS
6.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAY
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
The Victoria Road Central.
Reserve and couch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
and for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
General tickets will be issued with
payment. Sleeping has been made in Park
Buses on by Cheung or Compendious motor
conveyances, Park Buses.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings.—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
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From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Trow, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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STRAND 4" to 15" CABLE LAY 5" to 15" 4 STRAND 3" to 10"
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

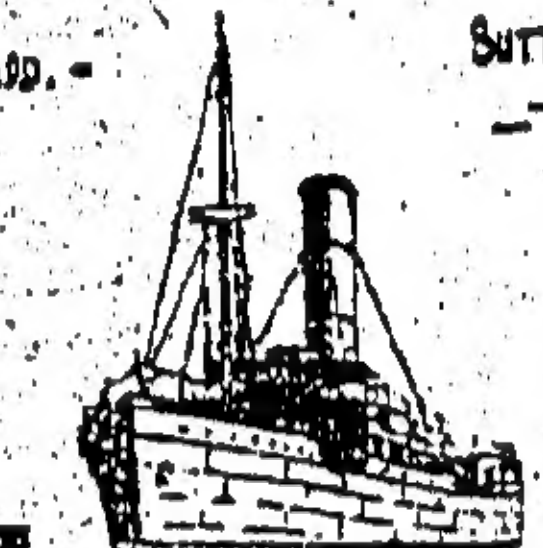
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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 300 tons long.
Works Office, 45, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 408.
Shipping Office, 45, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 408.
Repairs furnished on application. **WONG FING WA, Manager.**
HONGKONG, APR 1, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG, LTD. —
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SWITZERLAND & SONS
— TELEPHONE NO. 616 —


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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
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PEAK HOTEL.
ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms.—From \$5 per day Max. Telegraph add: "Peaceful"
P. O. FRUTER,
Manager.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE RE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.
THE KING'S SPEECH.

THE ONLY PRINCIPLES OF AN HONOURABLE PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.
The opening of Parliament to-day was shorn of much of its usual splendour.

The Peers, by command, discarded their robes of scarlet and ermine, while members holding Army Commissions were dressed in khaki.

H.B.H. The Prince of Wales sat on the right of the Throne.

Prior to the arrival of the Royal Procession, the Marquis of Lincolnshire, the Great Chamberlain, welcomed, on behalf of the King, four hundred wounded Overseas soldiers, of whom a large number were accommodated in the Royal Gallery.

He expressed His Majesty's warm and grateful appreciation of the gallantry and devotion they and their comrades had displayed in the field, saying: "After the conclusion of a victorious peace, the King and Queen wish you all a safe and happy return to those Great Dominions of which their Majesties are so proud, and you love so well."

The King and Queen, who were cheered as they passed through the streets, were escorted by British and Indian officers of the Indian Army, and mounted officers of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, South African, Newfoundland and West Indian forces.

The following is the King's Speech on the re-opening of Parliament:—
"The necessities of war render it imperative for me, after a brief interval, to summon you again to your deliberations. The aims for which I and my Allies are continuing the war were recently set forth by my Government in a statement which received the emphatic approval of my peoples throughout the Empire, and provided a fair basis for the settlement of the present struggle and the re-establishment of national rights and international peace in the future. The German Government, however, has ignored our just demands that it should make restitution for the wrongs committed and furnish guarantees against their unprovoked repetition. Its spokesmen refuse any obligations for themselves, while denying their rightful liberties to others. Until recognition is offered of the only principles on which an honourable peace can be concluded, it is our duty to prosecute the war with all the vigour we possess."

"I have full confidence that my forces in the field, who are in close co-operation with those of my faithful Allies, will continue to display the same heroic courage, and my people at home, the same unselfish devotion that has already frustrated so many of the enemy's designs and will ensure the ultimate triumph of our righteous cause."

"I have summoned the representatives of my Dominions and of my Indian Empire to a further session of the Imperial War Cabinet in order to again receive their advice on questions of moment affecting the common interests of the Empire."

"The struggle in which we are engaged has reached a critical stage which demands more than ever our united energies and resources."

"I cordially commend to your patriotism the measures which will be submitted to you and pray that Almighty God may bestow His blessing on your efforts."

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.
PASSAGE-AT-ARMS WITH MR. ASQUITH.

In moving the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Brigadier-General Lowther (Appelby Division) expressed the Army's deep appreciation of the King's frequent visits to the Front and his concern for everything relating to the welfare of the troops. (Cheers.)

Lieutenant A. Shaw (Kilmarnock) seconded the Address.

Mr. Asquith, after paying the highest tribute to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir W. Robertson, declaring that the confidence of the nation and Empire in them was in no wise shaken—(Cheers)—asked the Government to define the recent enlargement of the functions of the Inter-Allied War Council; also whether any change had been made or contemplated in the status, personnel or functions of Sir Douglas Haig or Sir William Robertson, and concluded by emphasising the necessity for complete confidence in the system whereby we are carrying on the war and in perfect harmony between the Government and its servants.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE ENEMY.
Mr. Lloyd George said the Government stood by his considered declaration which he made on behalf of his colleagues at the meeting of Trade Union representatives early in the year. He was profoundly disappointed at Count Hertling's and Count Czernin's replies to his and President Wilson's declaration. It was true there was a difference in tone between Count Hertling and Count Czernin, and he wished he could believe there was a difference in substance. When Count Czernin came to the real substance of the Allies' demands, he was adamant, Count Czernin put Mesopotamia and Palestine in exactly the same position as Belgium, and, as regards Italy, he simply stated that certain offers had been made to Italy before the war but were now withdrawn. As far as the Slavonic population of Austria is concerned Count Czernin's was a bald statement that it was none of the Allies' business to inquire. Indeed Count Czernin resolutely refused to discuss any terms which might be regarded as possible peace terms.

As regards Count Hertling, the Premier said it was difficult to believe some of his demands were serious, especially regarding Great Britain's surrendering her coal stations. "It was no use crying 'Peace,' when there was no peace and the Premier confessed that an examination of Count Czernin's and Count Hertling's speeches was profoundly disappointing to those really desiring peace. Germany's action towards Russia proved that her declaration of 'no annexations' was meaningless. No satisfactory answer had been given us regarding Belgium and Poland, nor as regards France's legitimate claims to the restoration of her lost provinces. Not a word was said about the men of Italian race and tongue under the Austrian yoke. He most profoundly regretted that he had found nothing in these speeches which could possibly be regarded as proof that the Central Empires were prepared for peace on terms which could be regarded as just and reasonable. The Government had not received the hint from the statements of these men that they still remained unyielding."

WATSON'S COMPOUND BALM OF ANISEED

Gives immediate relief in all
cases of
COUGH.

Price: 50 cents and \$1.00
per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 16.

Today's Advertisement

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (on account of the owner),

MONDAY,

the 14th February, 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.
THE PERSONAL EFFECTS AND CLOTHING, &c., &c., of the late Capt. R. Russell, including one 12-bore D/B Fowling Piece, by "Webley" & Scott, and a number of Cartridges, also one Sextant, Sundry Nautical Books, &c., &c.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1918.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.
1 p.m.—Victoria Regatta.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19:—
Bank Holiday.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture &c. at Messrs. Hughes & Hughes.
9 p.m.—Lecture by Col. John Ward, M.P., at City Hall.
THURSDAY, Feb. 21:—
Noon.—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s meeting.
SATURDAY, Feb. 23:—
12 noon.—Hongkong & Shanghai Bank meeting at City Hall.
9.15 p.m.—Dramatic entertainment at Theatre Royal by Mr. A. E. Stokes and members of the A.D.C.
MONDAY, Feb. 25:—
Hongkong Jockey Club Races.
TUESDAY, Feb. 26:—
Second day of Races.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27:—
Third day of Races.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$5 per annum in advance and per month 50 cents.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cents. Credit 20 cents per copy.
Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$15 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.
Advertisements and notices to Advertisers:—On pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.
New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.
Telephone Address: "China Mail" Hongkong. Code: A.R.C. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 23.
This China Mail, Limited.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."
CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 10 CENTS (Cash) per Copy.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1918.

FOOD IN THE EAST AND WEST.

WHEN the European residents of the Far East read of the food scarcity in the West and the severe limitations on the consumption imposed on every individual, there is a very natural wish on the part of the great majority of people that the plentiful supplies of food of all kinds on which we are able to draw in this part of the world could be made available to a greater extent than at present for the countries of the West. We see that the idea has been mooted in a Tokyo magazine by an old resident of Tokyo that a properly organised League should be formed, with this object in view. Already "quite a number of Tokyo ladies have joined a league promising to restrict the number of courses at their lunch parties." That is a commendable idea at any time, having regard to the inordinate length of the menu commonly provided in the Far East, but we are unable to gather from the appeal how the food so saved is to be made available for the augmentation of the supplies in the West. It is necessary to consider, first of all, what is the cause of the food scarcity in the West. Our Tokyo advocate puts first the statement that "forty million men have been transferred from the producing of food to the fighting line." We do not know what authority there is for this alleged "fact." In the United Kingdom the wheat acreage under cultivation in 1916 was 134,099 acres greater than the average for the ten years 1906-1915, and in addition to this there has been a great increase in the acreage of land devoted to the production of other foods. It has been estimated by the Director General of Food Production that the increase in 1917 over the area cultivated in the previous year was 347,000 acres. The tillage programme for 1918 compared with 1916, is to increase the area under corn by 2,600,000 acres, and the area under potatoes and mangolds by 400,000 acres, while arable land is to be increased by 2,000,000 acres. What has been done to increase food production in the United Kingdom has been attempted by every other European country which has suffered from scarcity of food. The explanation of the scarcity is to be found in the lack of shipping freight accommodation rather than in reduced cultivation for Europe has been largely dependent on the American Continent and on Australia for its food supplies. If there has been reduced cultivation on the American continent or in Australia, we may safely conclude that it is due more to restricted export through lack of tonnage than to scarcity of agricultural labour. If European residents in the East reduce their consumption of food it will not necessarily mean an increase in the supplies where it is most needed, but the "British Food Administrator's motto:—"To Save is to Serve," is nevertheless applicable if the expenditure of each voluntary rationing is devoted in some form or other to the War Funds of the Empire.

THE EARTHQUAKE. — GREAT DISASTER AT SWATOW.

LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.

The earthquake felt in the Colony on Wednesday had its centre further up the coast whence the reports yet to hand go to show that it has taken the form of a great disaster.

Unfortunately at Swatow something in the nature of a cataclysm occurred in that city on Wednesday last. Our informant states that practically every house in the native quarter of the town is demolished and the European quarter has also suffered sufficiently badly as to probably render it necessary to rebuild most if not all the houses.

The first shock was felt at about 2 p.m. and this quake seems to have prepared the buildings for their final and complete collapse when the second shock, at about 10.30 p.m. brought the buildings tumbling about the inhabitants' ears. Between the time of the first disturbance and 10.30, minor shocks were continual and it was only due to many of the inhabitants deserting their houses the casualties are not great. As it is, it is estimated that nearly 1,000 deaths have occurred, and a large number of people are more or less injured.

The Customs house collapsed and two foreign assistants only just had time to rush out of the building when it collapsed entirely. The Dutch Consulate has been rendered uninhabitable and the Dutch Consul and his family have taken to matchless on the lawn in front of the now half-demolished building. A Chinese theatre which was full of soldiers and others collapsed without warning, on top of the audience, and it is said that not a single soul escaped, including the players. Whole streets of houses collapsed bodily, and the scene in the Chinese quarter is one of absolute devastation.

A large number of people confirm the report that during the first shock streams of boiling water and jets of steam were seen issuing from the earth, and this statement is confirmed by Europeans. Our informant states that he walked through masses of debris which was once the streets of the native quarter and saw the mangled remains of the victims sticking out from the heaps of rubble. He also states that Dr. Braigwin has worked heroically in helping to extricate the dead and wounded from the ruins and that the Japanese Red Cross Society of Swatow is rendering valuable assistance. The bodies are being taken out from the debris as fast as possible and put in coffins and buried, and temporary hospitals have been erected to accommodate the wounded. Many hundreds of people are homeless.

So far, no European deaths have been reported, but this is no doubt due to the fact that most of them left their houses and took refuge on the ships, and this fact also emphasizes the seriousness of the earthquake.

Another instance of the severity of the disturbance in the vicinity of Swatow and Amoy is that a certain ship, 30 miles to sea off Amoy, and sailing in 15 fathoms of water felt the shock distinctly. Another ship which was in Swatow at the time, lying alongside the wharf, touched bottom.

It is believed that Amoy has suffered just as much, if not more than Swatow, but so far we have been unable to obtain any definite news.

Sunday School will be held in the Peak School at 2.30 p.m. next Sunday, the 17th inst.

The New Year card of the Postal Commissioner and Staff of the Chinese Post Office at Canton bears an illustration of the imposing building in which their work is carried on.

THE MAGISTRACY. — AN INGENIOUS ROGUE.

A FRAUD HOUSEWIFE.

The story of a Chinese "boy's" ingenuity in attempting to divert suspicions from himself after committing a larceny of \$46 from his master, Mr. Alex. Mackenzie of "Dunedin," Barker Road, was related when a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

It was stated that at noon yesterday Mr. Mackenzie was in town and Mrs. Mackenzie was with a working party at the Union Church Hall. At one o'clock in the afternoon when Mr. Mackenzie's eldest son returned from office the "boy" reported that robbers had entered the house, and Mrs. Mackenzie's room, where they forced open a jewel box and scattered the contents about the room. The defendant said that when he and the other servants rushed to the room the robbers jumped out of the window and though pursued for some distance eventually escaped. The matter was reported to the Police station and as the result of Police enquiries the gardener confessed that the story was made up by the defendant, who planned this escapade to cover up his misdeed.

Mr. Mackenzie said that \$46 had been stolen. Fifteen dollars of it belonged to his wife, and the remainder was part of the Union Church Guild's Shirt Fund. Defendant, he said, had been in his employ for the last ten years.

Defendant said that on the 10th instant, he was robbed of his clothes and money, and being unsuccessful in raising a loan to buy a suit of clothes for the New Year and also to indulge in a little gambling, he stole the money.

Mr. J. R. Wood sent him to goal for three months with hard labour.

NO DOG LICENSE.

Six summonses were issued against residents in Caine Road and Robinson Road, for failing to take out licenses for their dogs.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, appearing for one of the defendants, who was charged with keeping three dogs without license, said it was purely an oversight on the defendant's part. The defendant, he said, took out the requisite license as soon as the reminder was given by the Police. A fine of \$3 was imposed by the Magistrate.

Another defendant who said he applied for a license before he received the summons, was fined \$1, and the remaining defendants were fined \$5 each.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

An old Chinese woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with being in unlawful possession of eight taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

It was stated that seven tael of the opium were found concealed in a double-bottomed can containing eggs, whilst the remainder was stowed in the lining of her jacket.

Defendant pleading guilty, said her sister requested her to convey the opium from Annam.

Mr. Wood sentenced the defendant to a fine of \$800 with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

KEEPING HIM WARM.

An ingenious excuse was offered by a young strapping Chinese beggar when charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, with the theft of an overcoat from an Indian watchman.

Defendant frankly admitted the theft and said he stole the coat because he felt cold.

Mr. Dyer Ball remarked that a little work would keep him warm and sent him to goal for one month with hard labour.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Inspector Terrett charged a Chinese shopkeeper, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning, with storing petroleum in excess to the quantity permitted by his license.

It was stated that the defendant's license permitted the storage of only 40 gallons of petroleum in his shop at Eastern Street, but it was found that 71 tins containing 284 gallons were stored by the defendant in a side lane.

Mr. Dyer Ball considered it to be a serious offence in view of the present dry season and imposed on defendant a fine of \$50.

GAMBLING OFFENCES.

Two Chinese were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, on the charge of conducting a gambling game associated with the Chinese New Year and known as "Black Bull."

SUMMARY COURT.

ORDER FOR FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Mr. E. J. Grist appeared on behalf of Madame M. Guina in a claim for \$372.80 for goods sold and delivered, against Mrs. Alma Lee.

Mr. Grist said the case was an undefended action commenced by way of an order for foreign attachment. All the necessary requirements under the section had been complied with, and he asked his Lordship for judgment with costs. He then proposed to seize six shares in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, owned by the defendant and asked his Lordship for an order for their sale.

His Lordship gave judgment as asked.

NOT IN THE RACE WEEK.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Mr. Crew asked for an early date to be fixed for the hearing of a case down to his name on the list.

His Lordship stated that he could not hear the case before some time in March, unless Mr. Crew cared to have it heard during the race week, "but," said his Lordship, "I don't think you will find me here. I do not think my learned brother has the same sporting proclivities as myself; perhaps he might hear the case."

Mr. Crew: I would prefer a day early in March, my Lord.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The Profit for the latter half of the year 1917, i.e. from 1st July to 31st December, 1917, including the sum of \$63,334.98 brought forward from the previous half year amounted to \$143,569.69, which the Board recommended apportioning as follows:—
To pay a final dividend of \$3.00 per share on 20,000 shares (making \$60,000) for year 1917. \$60,000.00
To write off Furniture and Fixtures. 5,453.30
To carry forward to new account. 78,246.39
\$143,569.69

CHINA NEW YEAR RACING AT SHANGHAI.

RESULTS OF THE PRINCIPAL RACES.

A three day's race meeting in connection with the China New Year was held at Kiangwan on the 12th, 13th and 14th.
The Derby was won by Yellow Diamond, ridden by Mr. John Johnston. The Champions was won by Beausculfield ridden by Mr. E. F. Stewart.

At the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Bangkok, the first annual meeting of the subscribers to the War Loans Association took place on Jan. 22, Mr. G. K. Wright presiding. In opening the proceedings the president said that during the five months the Association had been in existence, the number of subscribers had gradually increased, and a regular monthly income of Ticals 2,800 obtained, that is to say that at present the Association is able to hand over to the British Government roughly £4,160 per annum. He then explained that the Association was formed with a view to assisting persons resident in Siam, to invest their money in British War Loans.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 3rd February, amounted to 20,314 tons, and the sales during the period, to 47,993 tons.

It was stated that the defendants were arrested by a Chinese constable as they were conducting the game in Sau Wa Fong, Wanchoi.

Defendants admitted the offence and were fined \$10 each.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain M. S. Northcote (Retired List) to the command of "D" Company of the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 1st February, 1918.

It is known by the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain Cyril Champkin (late Calcutta Rifles) to be a Captain in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 1st June, 1918.

Private T. B. Partington was enrolled on 7.1.18 and posted to "A" Company, No. 4 Platoon.

Private W. Barker was enrolled on 2.1.18 and posted to "A" Company, No. 4 Platoon.

Private R. Bruce rejoined the Corps on 14.1.18 and is posted to "A" Company, No. 1 Platoon.

Sapper J. V. S. Xavier and Sapper T. Gibbons, Engineer Company, are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 7th February, 1918.

Corpl. A. J. W. Rosser, Engineer Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the War, from 1st March/18 to 31st March/18.

Corpl. A. W. P. Spiers, Artillery Company, is granted 3 months leave, from 14.1.18 to 14.4.18.

Corpl. A. H. Compton, Artillery Coy., is granted 4 months leave, from 1.2.18 to 1.6.18.

Corps Order No. 3, dated 22.1.17, is republished for information.

Copies of the booklet kindly presented to the Corps by Lieut. R. H. Hancock and 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland, may be obtained on application at Headquarters.

King's Park Range is allotted to the 7th Punjab from 7 a.m. to 12 noon daily, except Sundays, from 4th to 20th March inclusive.

At Headquarters on Tuesday, 19th instant, at 8 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Company Drill will be practised.

At Headquarters on Friday, 22nd instant, at 6 p.m. Subject: Field Service Regulations.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

TUESDAY, 19th instant:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Musketry Instruction.
8.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Musketry Instruction.

WEDNESDAY, 20th instant:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Musketry Instruction.
8.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Musketry Instruction.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Musketry Instruction.
8.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Musketry Instruction.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Rosser.

15th to 22nd instant:—
E. L. Manning, nighty.

Parades as per posters posted at Headquarters. Engine drivers at 8 p.m.; electricians at 8.15 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—
Belchers, and Lieut. Matthewsman; Lyemum, Captain James; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Parade Kit Inspection.

The parade ordered for Saturday, 16th instant, is cancelled.

Instruction for members of Infantry Battalion attached for duty.

Class 1 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Class 3 at Lyemum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

No. 4 Section, as notified by the Coy. Sgt.-Major will fire at King's Park Range on Sunday, 17th instant, at 9 a.m. sharp.

No. 3 Section, as detailed by Sergt. Everest, will fire at Tai Koo Range on Sunday, 17th instant, at 9 a.m.

Detail of duties at Lyemum from 17th to 22nd instant is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

"A" Company.

MONDAY, 18th instant:—
4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 13, 14, and 15, at King's Park Range for N.C.O.s and men who have not fired these practices. Note.—Only those who have completed Parts 1 and 2 may fire the above.

TUESDAY, 19th instant:—
6.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Orcher Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress, drill order.

THURSDAY, 21st instant:—
6.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 15, 16, 17, and 18, at King's Park Range for N.C.O.s and men who have not fired these practices. Note.—Only those who have completed Parts 1 and 2 may fire the above.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant:—
6.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Orcher Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress, drill order.

MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

Dress for all parades. Clean uniforms with puttees.

MONDAY, 18th instant:—
4.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 20th instant:—
4.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters, Nos. 3 and 4 Guns only.

THURSDAY, 21st instant:—
4.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ponfield, Irvine, Labrum, Logan, McFarlane, Finnet and Stapleton.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant:—
4.15 p.m. S.C.O.s at Headquarters. MONSTER SECTION.

MONDAY, 18th instant:—
5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

THURSDAY, 21st instant:—
5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

MONDAY, 18th and WEDNESDAY, 20th instant:—
5.15 p.m. "A" and "B" Classes at Headquarters.

TUESDAY, 19th and FRIDAY, 22nd instant:—
5.15 p.m. Musketry Instruction. All signallers who have not passed the tests of Elementary Training parade, under C. S. M. Blair, at Headquarters. (Drill order).

STRENGTHEN BRASSER SECTION. TUESDAY, 19th instant:—
5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

MONDAY, 18th instant:—
5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Edmonds and Mosca. Dress, drill order.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant:—
5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Edmonds and Mosca. Dress, drill order.

"B" COMPANY. MONDAY, 18th instant:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry Instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches. Sergt. Osberry and Corp. Grimes will attend.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry Instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches. Sergt. Osberry and Corp. Grimes will attend.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

STRENGTHEN. Cadet Well joined on the 12.1.18 and was posted to No. 1 Section.

Cadet Coburn joined on the 11.1.18 and was posted to No. 4 Section.

Cadet Gordon joined on the 11.1.18 and was posted to No. 4 Section.

Cadet Bannan joined on the 11.1.18 and was posted to No. 1 Section.

Cadet Boulton joined on the 11.1.18 and was posted to No. 2 Section.

Cadet Henderson-Smith joined on the 11.1.18 and was posted to No. 1 Section.

The Commanding Officer records with great regret the death of Bugler B. L. Synnott on the 13th instant.

MONDAY, 18th instant:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Kennedy Road Range.

5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

WEDNESDAY, 20th instant:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill.

5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

6.30 p.m. Gymnasium at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

MINING IN SOUTH CHINA.

From the "Board of Trade Journal" for December 13 are taken the following notes on the mining industry in Kwantung and Kowang by Mr. B. S. Frazer, B.A. Vice-Consul at Canton.

The extraordinary demand for metals caused by the war has attracted attention to the mineral resources of China, the neglect of which has hitherto been more pronounced than in the two provinces of Kwantung and Kowang.

A certain impetus has, however, now been given to mining there which has caused foreign money to flow into the Province.

Foreigners necessarily have had little to do directly with the actual exploitation of the deposits. Chinese syndicates of mushroom growth and instability have been formed by the dozen to snatch a hasty profit out of the high prices of speculative prices and the ignorance of the promoters, both of the technicalities of the subject and of the world's market, in most cases led to their speedy downfall. The few who chanced on a rich and paying vein found themselves confronted with the

TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

(Continued from Page 1.)

aims and ideals for which we were fighting. There was every indication that the whole nation accepted that statement as fair and just and moderate. Until there was some better proof than had been provided in the speeches to which he had referred that the Central Powers are prepared to consider our war aims it would be our regrettable duty to go on and make the preparations which are necessary in order to establish international right in the world. (Cheers.)

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

Regarding the Inter-Allied War Council he could not give the information which Mr. Asquith had asked for. It was useless to give partial information. He admitted that he stated in November that the Council did not intend to have executive functions, but since then Russia had gone out of the war and a very considerable number of German Divisions had been brought to the West Front from the East. The situation had become very much more menacing and the Allies met at Versailles in order to consider the best methods of meeting that menace in 1918. Till the present year the Allies had an overwhelming superiority of troops on the Western Front, but gradually and even rapidly that superiority had diminished, especially in the last few weeks. Despite an undertaking not to move troops from East to West, Germany had removed troops as rapidly as railway arrangements allowed. That contravention of the armistice had to be borne in mind when we are discussing terms of peace—(Cheers)—because it had a real bearing upon the guarantee. (Cheers.) Till this year there was no attack that the Germans could bring either against the British or against the French Armies which could not in the main be dealt with by the reserves of each individual army. The situation had been completely changed by the enormous German reinforcements from the East, and they had to consider that change in the situation. They had to deal with the situation where it was absolutely essential. The whole strength of the Allied armies of France, Britain, America and Italy should be made available for the point at which the attack came. We did not know where the blow would come. All we knew was that it was in preparation. There was a gigantic railway system behind the German lines which might swing an attack here or there, and it was essential that arrangements should be made whereby the Allies should treat their armies as one, to meet the danger and menace wherever it came. (Cheers.) If they had not dealt with that problem at Versailles they would have been guilty of grave dereliction of duty.

THE VERSAILLES CONFERENCE.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to contrast the old Conference—where the Military met on the one side, and the Civilian here, and where documents were exchanged between the two—and the method of the Versailles Council. The former at conferences to discuss strategy were pure farce, but at Versailles there were five days' discussions at which the Commanders-in-Chief and the Chiefs of Staff and other military representatives, also the Premiers and other Ministers attended. The discussion was free and the result was the establishment of complete unity. (Loud Cheers.) There was no division of opinion upon any resolution. Regarding the critical action involved in an extension of the powers of the Versailles Council he must speak with caution, because it was a matter for military decision in a War Council. He maintained that it was impossible to define the enlarged functions of the Council without stating the war decisions arrived at. He enlarged upon the value to the enemy of the least information regarding these decisions, and if information had to be given he had rather the responsibility be placed on other shoulders. (Loud

Cheers.) Upon those decisions depended millions of gallant lives, the honour and safety of our land and the war aims on which the future of the world depended. It would be treason beyond description to give the information, and he declined to do so. (Loud Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith here rose to protest, amidst loud cheers, against what he termed the insinuation that he was asking for such information. Mr. Asquith said he had emphasised that he wanted to know in what respect the functions of the Council had been permanently enlarged.

The Premier, who was greeted with cries of "Withdraw," said if he had made any insinuation against Mr. Asquith he not only regretted it, but withdrew it. It was far from his intention to do so, but he wanted the House to realise that the information Mr. Asquith asked for could not be given without giving information as regards executive powers conferred upon the Versailles War Council. These powers could not be stated without saying what the Council had to do. (Loud Cheers.) The Council decided upon certain action the carrying of which it entrusted to nominees of the Governments sitting at Versailles. He could not state the executive functions of the Council unless he stated exactly what that decision was. All the Allied representatives at Versailles were against publishing any information. The Premier suggested that if the House was satisfied it could change the Government, but to try to discuss military decisions—

Mr. Asquith, interrupting: I did not ask for that. (Cheers.)

The Premier: Believe me this involves a military decision of the first magnitude by all the greatest leaders of the Allies.

Mr. Lambert: Did Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson approve?

The Premier: They were present and all representatives present approved.

The Premier emphasised that such military decisions should not be discussed in the newspapers.

A Voice: Why don't you stop Northcliffe doing so?

The Premier: I would stop them all.

A member, interrupting, saying that newspaper information came from Downing Street.

The Premier: That is an absolute, unmitigated falsehood. I have been fighting hard against these statements in the newspapers. Mr. Lloyd George concluded: If the House and country are not satisfied with the conduct of the war, if it is thought that a new Government could conduct it better, it is their business to change the Government; but as long as the House of Commons retained confidence in the Government they ought to allow it a full and free hand in the Entente, thereby preserving the vital unity of the nation and the Allies. Therefore, he appealed to the House to support the Government especially in its determination that when decisions of this kind are reached they are to be carried out and not revealed to the enemy. (Loud Cheers.)

In the course of the debate Mr. Pringle asked if General Sir William Robertson had been dismissed or had resigned.

Mr. Bonar Law replied "No" to both questions.

JAPANESE SECURITIES IN DRESSING-CASE.

A large dressing-case was placed before Sir Samuel Evans in the Prize Court London recently and found when opened to contain £80,000 worth of bonds from Germany, but not even a hairbrush or a bottle of pomade. The case was found behind a wooden partition in one of the baggage holds of the Norwegian steamer *Kristiansund*, bound from Bergen to New York, and the Crown asked for an order of the Court to sell the bonds in this country. There was no address or label on the dressing-case, which was brand new, and nobody claimed it. Counsel said the securities included both bonds and coupons of Imperial Japanese Bonds issued by a German bank. His lordship asked how that was possible. Counsel said he was told there was an issue in Germany by arrangement between banks and the Japanese Government. The President declared that the securities were of enemy origin proceeding from Germany and ordered them to be sold, the proceeds to be paid into court to remain there until the conclusion of peace. The case should be preserved. It might be afterwards useful for the purpose of identification.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

RAIDING ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Feb. 12.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We drove off raiders, to the north-east of Epeby.

The Manchester regiment successfully carried out a raid, to the west of La Bassee, and inflicted many casualties, at slight cost.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS AND AIR RAIDS.

London, Feb. 12.

A message from Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that our patrols captured prisoners at a few different points at the front.

Yesterday our aeroplanes dropped over a ton of bombs on various targets behind the enemy lines, and today raided Germany, bombing the town of Offenbourg. Details of this raid are not yet received.

RAIDING OPERATIONS ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, Feb. 12.

A French communiqué speaks of reconnoitring raids on both sides, and mentions successful French raids on the outskirts of Bouconville, north of the Ailette; also at Woivre; and the failure of German attempts between Bezonvaux and Bois-des-Fosses; also in Champagne, Woivre and the Vosges.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

REMARKABLE FORCES DECIMATED.

AN ENEMY EFFORT FRUSTRATED.

London, Feb. 12.

An Italian official message states: Our artillery decimated remarkable forces advanced by the enemy on the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso and eastward of Val Frenzela, preventing the development of any important action.

THE RUSSIAN "PEACE."

A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

London, Feb. 12.

A Russian official message states that the Peace negotiations have ended.

The German capitalists, supported by the silent co-operation of the British and French bourgeoisie, submitted conditions unacceptable to the Russian Revolution, and the latter is unable to acquiesce in forcible annexations or to sign a peace bringing sadness and oppression to millions of workmen and peasants.

We refuse to fight against Austrian and German workmen and peasants, like ourselves, and demobilisation has been ordered except of some detachments needed for the defence of the frontier.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE UKRAINE PEACE.

London, Feb. 12.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the British Government does not consider itself bound to recognise the Peace concluded by the Austro-Germans and those who signed it on behalf of Ukraine.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FINLAND.

SWEDISH MEDIATION ADVOCATED.

Stockholm, Feb. 12.

Mr. Branting, addressing a great meeting of workmen, advocated Swedish mediation between the parties engaged in Civil War in Finland.

The meeting passed a resolution in favour of Swedish mediation calling on the Finnish Socialists not to oppose it.

THE ANGLO-DUTCH DISPUTE.

STATEMENT IN THE DUTCH CHAMBER.

The Hague, Feb. 12.

In the Second Chamber the Foreign Minister stated that Great Britain is raising the embargo on commercial telegrams took into consideration the traffic not resuming before March 15th and the desire to maintain, and if possible, strengthen the cordial relations. The Minister explained that Great Britain did not object to Holland's legal principle, but to its application, with which the impending Anglo-Dutch discussions would deal.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN PEACE.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

London, Feb. 12.

Commenting on the Russian peace the *Daily Telegraph* says:—Germany's position is strange. She remains in occupation of Russian territory without international sanction and is unable to effectively reply to the question posed by the Russians: "What are you going to do?" while Sir Douglas Haig has confirmed the opinion that the freeing of the enemy's hands in the East does not threaten the Western Allies with defeat by mere weight of numbers.

The *Times* says: The importance of the failure of Bolshevik diplomacy is political, not military. They have given a wholesome lesson to idealists hankering after peace by negotiation.

The *Daily Mail* says: The Germans apparently imagine that the other Allies may be driven to accept such a deplorable condition. There could not be a more fantastic delusion.

The *Daily Express* says: The Bolsheviks have opened a wide door into a broken Empire rioting in anarchy and Germany can only enter in fear and trembling. President Wilson has brought the world back to realities by making it clear that the Allies must fight to the bitter end.

The *Daily Chronicle* says: If the war does not end in Hohenzollern acquisition of a great tyrant Empire in the East, it will not be the Petrograd revolutionaries but the organized democracies of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States that will avert such a disaster.

AIR RAID REPRISALS.

GERMAN REPORT OF BRITISH ATTACKS.

Amsterdam, Feb. 12.

A Berlin official message states: The enemy carried out 31 air attacks in Germany during January, 15 of which were on industrial districts and 14 on open towns, including Ludwigshafen and Freiburg, three each, Treves twice, and Bielefeld, Karlsruhe, Offenbourg, Mannheim, Karlsruhe and Heidelberg.

The number of attacks considerably exceeded that of December but the results were smaller, five being killed and nine wounded.

The enemy lost four aeroplanes.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

KING THANKS IMPERIAL ESCORT.

London, Feb. 12.

After the opening of Parliament the members of the Imperial Escort, on the invitation of their Majesties, visited Buckingham Palace, where they were severally presented to their Majesties who shook hands with each, thanked them and thanked them for their services.

THE DECISIONS AT VERSAILLES.

PUBLIC DEBATE URGED.

London, Feb. 12.

There is great interest in the resumption of Parliament in view of important questions like the Irish settlement, meat rationing, coming out of engineers, and State liquor purchase, but especially the decisions of the Versailles Council.

The *Times* urges the Government to grant a public debate on the Versailles decisions; in view of recent inspired public discussions of strategic plans and to deal with the leakage of military information unhesitatingly.

The *Daily News* says a vague and disquieting situation has been created by the Versailles Conference. Parliament will incur serious responsibility if it does not insist on light. The paper adds that there are rumours that opposition to the Versailles Command will be revived and that General Sir William Robertson's position is involved.

The *Daily Mail* says Mr. Lloyd George today is prepared to meet most promptly any criticisms of the Versailles decisions.

GERMAN HOPES OF AN INDEMNITY.

Amsterdam, Feb. 12.

The *Voorwaerd* reports a debate in the Bavarian Upper Chamber showing that Germany has not given up hope of an indemnity.

The Finance Minister admitted that Bavarian expenditure was growing appallingly and would soon be at the rate of fourteen milliards of marks annually. This, he said, would mean more war taxation and more general taxation. The Minister concluded that it was self-evident that Germany must have an indemnity from the enemy. He admitted, however, that this depended on military and political developments.

It cannot be made; it shall not be made, it will not be made; but it is made, there would be a war between France and England for the possession of Egypt. So said Lord Palmerston in 1861, with regard to the then proposed Suez Canal. Nevertheless, November 17th last was the forty-eighth anniversary of the inauguration of the forbidden waterway. The first fleet of ships, consisting of 40 vessels, passed through next day, on November 17, 1869. The greatest drought was only 16th. How many of those who participated in the inauguration survive? The *an-Emperors* Engineers is one.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Linctus has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained a popularity every year. It has helped governments and is required for sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

SPORTING.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

The course and handicaps for the yachting events to-morrow are as follow:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Dione Scratch
Rolla 5 secs. per mile
Jessica 10
Diana 45
Colleen 45
Aileen 60

Preparatory gun, 2.15 p.m.
Starting gun, 2.20 p.m.

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Daphne Scratch
Bonita
Ailsa
Haleyon
Preparatory gun, 2.25 p.m.
Starting gun, 2.30 p.m.

HELVETIA-CLIPS AND GALE CLASS.

Lady Ursula Scratch
Dawn
Elybeth
Donnelly 5 secs. per mile
Toinette
Gael
Aethere
Preparatory gun, 2.35 p.m.
Starting gun, 2.40 p.m.

The course for all events will be: North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock (S). Distance: 6½ miles. Starting and Finishing Line between the yachts "Niobe" and "Vera," which will be moored respectively at the Inner and Outer Naval Buoy, opposite the V.R.C.

Starters will be Messrs. D. K. Blair and A. H. Milroy. Time Keepers, Messrs. A. W. van Andel and A. Denison. Judges, Messrs. F. Smyth and G. G. Wood.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. C.R.C.

For this match which will be played at Kowloon to-morrow, starting at 2 p.m., the K.C.C. team will be:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, P. H. Cobb, R. Pestonji, R. Macaskill, L. E. S. Hodge, F. E. Jowland, H. Overly, W. T. Elson, C. J. Stapleton and W. Kay.

C.C.C. v. MOSLEM CLUB.

This fixture will be played to-morrow on the C.C.C. ground at 2 p.m. C.C.C. team:—L. A. Rose, D. K. Kharas, J. H. N. Mody, G. Manley, L. Vinecot, S. Jex, W. Pitt, T. F. Ford, F. S. Thompson and F. Schnepel.

IS THE CROWN ABOVE THE LAW?

NOVEL DEFENCE OF SOLDIER IN SPEED LIMIT CASE.

That the Crown is above the Law was the argument put forward by a counsel at the Guildhall, London, recently, in meeting a charge against an A.B.C. driver.

The man was summoned for driving a motor lorry in a manner dangerous to the public and a counsel pleaded that the Crown had no jurisdiction. Accused was on Army service, and the Crown was not bound by any statute.

Alderman Bowater: I hope you are not going to contend that because a man is on Government service he can drive along in a dangerous way of his own will.

Counsel said the principle he was arguing for had been extended to the Crown servants. If for instance, the King were driving in his motor, and his chauffeur exceeded the speed limit, he could not be charged at the Court.

The Chief Clerk: Suppose he drives in a very careless manner and kills someone, do you mean to say a Civil Court has no jurisdiction?

Counsel: The consequences are not really material. Officers engaged on a joy ride would be amenable, but this defendant was driving from one barracks to another with 38 soldiers on duty.

The hearing was adjourned.

INDIAN PRISONERS.

REPORTS FROM GERMANY AND ASIA MINOR.

The *Times of India* London correspondent, in a recent letter says: Practically all Indian military prisoners in Germany were transferred in the summer to Rumania and apparently put on harvest work. The Germans say that they were sent to Rumania for climatic reasons, and because that country was much more suitable. They are probably much better off than they were at Loosen. Only about 30 Indian military prisoners remain in Germany. To these the Indian Soldiers' Fund is sending regular supplies of food and in addition is despatching to them parcels of comforts provided mostly by old Anglo-Indians who take an interest in the men.

Most of the Indian prisoners in Asiatic Turkey are working on the construction of the railway, east of Aleppo. The Netherlands Minister at Constantinople is doing his utmost to see that the Railway company provide them with proper food and pay; and he has undertaken to supplement this, if necessary, with money from the British Relief Fund at Constantinople. Much help is also rendered by a committee of neutral gentlemen at Aleppo, who are doing all they can for the benefit of the prisoners, both English and Indian, in Asia Minor.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

EVEN the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Linctus. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has, classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from the Trachea and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

PRICES: \$1.00 and \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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31, Queen's Road Central

VICTORIA REGATTA.

SATURDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1918.

AT VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

Commencing at 1 p.m.

ROWING EVENTS.

TUB SCULLS, INTER-CLUB PAIRS & FOURS

POLICE RACE, NAVAL GIGS & WEAVERS

NATHAN CHALLENGE CUP, CHAIRMAN'S

CHALLENGE CUP, DINGHY RACE, SAMPAH

RACE, & CHINESE CUP.

SAILING EVENTS.

HANDICAP CLASS, ONE DESIGN CLASS

HEYWARD HAYES & GALE CLASS

RACE OPEN TO ALL CLASSES & CHINESE

OWNED SAMPAH.

Admission \$2.00 & \$1.00.

LADIES FREE.

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

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EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our expert

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HONGKONG.

Just received a Shipment of GIMBALL'S AMERICAN CHOCOLATE.

Prices Moderate.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

TACK LOONG.

THE OLDEST & LARGEST CHINAWARE CO. IN CANTON.

OUR Patrons are desired to note that Mr. LI HON CHY, also known as NG SHEUNG, who has heretofore represented this House for the Foreign Department, is no longer in our employ and has no authority to act on our behalf in any capacity whatsoever. Our new partner, Mr. FUNG YU HING, also known as PO HING, will represent this House hereafter.

The general management and staff, except the above change, remain the same as before, and all commands or enquiries will receive the same care and prompt attention as in the past.

Canton, February 1, 1918.

